AMERICAN RELIEF IN EVENT OF WAR—General C. A. Devol
THE EASTLAND DISASTER — Ernest P. Bicknell

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SEP 16 1915

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

FOUNDED TO AID IN THE PREVENTION AND ALLEVIATION OF HUMAN SUFFERING IN TIMES OF WAR AND PEACE

SEPTEMBER 1915

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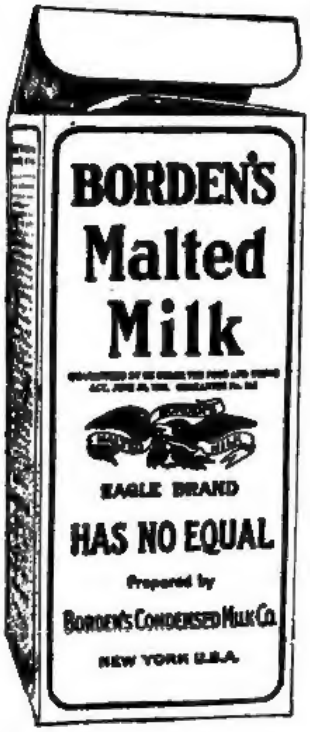

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VOLUME TEN NUMBER NINE

The American Red Cross Magazine

EDITED BY AUSTIN CUNNINGHAM

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Photo by Fred Boissonnas, Geneva

THE MUSEE RATH, THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE IN GENEVA AND THE AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR. SOME OF THE ORIGINAL 1,200 WORKERS, MOST OF THEM VOLUNTEERS, ARE SHOWN IN THE PHOTOGRAPH

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NOT IN IT, BUT OF IT

A Red Cross Day in Geneva

by WILLIAM FOLEY

A SHORT time ago, a friend of mine went to a dinner, which was followed by dancing. When the party was over, some of the dancers adjourned to another house for bridge. Sounds dissipated, doesn't it? But after all, it was only two hours until the Red Cross day at Geneva began, for at 4 o'clock in the morning these people were at the Central Railroad Station, meeting a train of German wounded, on their way home from France. These are the "grands blessés" the men who are permanently out of the fighting. At six in the evening another train will come from Germany for France, with its return charge of French wounded. "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

The trains are composed of sixteen cars each, one for surgeons and nurses, one for supplies, four for the wounded who can sit up, and ten with cots and stretchers for those who must lie. The trains are met at the border of Switzerland by the nurses and doctors of the Red Cross, and the wounded are taken across the country in their care.

When Repatriation Time Comes

At Schaffhouse, at Zürich, at Berne, and at Geneva, those who have the Red Cross cards are allowed to enter the station. Every comfort and every care being already given, there remains only for them to refresh and make a little happier these human remnants. Fruits, bread, fresh water and milk, flowers and Swiss flags are given to all. A word of wel-

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A CAMP OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN POLAND

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GERMAN PRISONERS IN FRANCE ASSISTING IN BURYING THEIR OWN DEAD

come, and a God's wish of farewell. A bit of cheer and a message of hope. As the trains come into Switzerland, the look of apathy and hopeless tiredness begins to pass from the faces of the wounded, their spirits rise with each mile, and their repatriation is made with smiles on every face, the waving of Swiss flags, and a blessing on the people.

With the passage of the German trains, there is a lapse of two hours, and the first train of évacués reaches Geneva. There are two trains a day, one in the early morning, and one in the afternoon, which come from Germany via Zürich. These trains bring five hundred each, people from the north of France behind the German lines. Old men, women and children, who, since their homes were fought over last August have existed in misery, distress and hopelessness. They are brought through Switzerland by Red Cross nurses, and are sent from Geneva to Annemasse, over the French line, in street cars. From there, they are sent to different places in France, and as far as possible, people from the same communities are kept together. The wounded, even the grievously wounded, are more cheerful than these. After nine months of war-torn life, they arrive in a state of unspeakable depression. Mostly of the peasant class, they do not understand the long trip through Germany. Many do not know where they are or where they are going, the faces are blank and hopeless.

Since March 7, one hundred and twenty-eight trains of repatriates have arrived, with a total of 65,000 persons.

SWITZERLAND'S NOBLE WORK

The Swiss are very good to the repatriates. They are given food and clothing, and sacks in which to carry them. The children all have flowers, flags and even toys. At the Geneva station on each arrival, there is a company of Swiss soldiers, who help the old and carry the young to the school in the Rue de Berne. Here a chance is given to wash and clean up, the ill are attended and urgent needs of every kind provided for. This done, the street cars in trains of four each, are filled and the last stage of the journey back to France begins.

Two hours more and the Geneva Red Cross day takes on greater activity. The Musée Rath becomes the center of a movement which can only be compared to that about an American factory or large store at opening hour, but it is easy to see that these people are not wage earners. The Agency for Prisoners of War is made up of the gentility of Geneva, and of the strangers

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within her gates. They come each morning at 8 o'clock, and with a rest at noon, work until 6 at night.

PRISONER'S AGENCY IS SUCCESSFUL

I had the pleasure of writing about this Agency for the Prisoners of War in THE RED CROSS MAGAZINE for January. Then, I explained the work of the agency, and how it established communication between the prisoners in the various countries and their families, and how it found wounded and lost prisoners. At that time all was chaos in the warring countries, and all of the work was done by Geneva. Now, however, the governments furnish better lists of prisoners, and the agency has improved its own machinery of operation. Most complete files and card indices have been compiled, and the work in constant volume flows more easily. The present working force is about six hundred, of whom five hundred at least are volunteers.

At 5 in the afternoon, another train of évacués, and at 6:30 a train of French hopelessly wounded, and Geneva's daily Red Cross work is over.

Geneva is not so big as her name, but she is living up to it. She is giving in money, goods and work, but especially that kind of charity which seeks only the reward which comes from the knowledge of an assumed duty well performed.

Watching His Convalescence

EVERY time Tommy, age six, goes down town with his mother, he insists on going past the Red Cross headquarters in the Pasadena (Cal.), Chamber of Commerce building. The busy workers inside have become accustomed to seeing Tommy's face pressed against the glass and his eager eyes gazing at a certain corner of the window, where is arranged a realistic little glimpse of a hospital ward, with a neat white bed, a doll nurse in natty uniform, and a doll soldier patient. The nurse has laid her knitting down to minister to the patient, and the big white bandages about the soldier's head and arm add a touch of realism.

Wondering why the little boy was so greatly interested in the display, one of the workers stepped out the other day to inquire.

"Do you like to see the dollies?" she asked.

Tommy looked up, round-eyed and solemn.

"I want to see if the poor sick soldier is getting better," he explained.

Realization

The bloody war rolls on
To reach the hidden end;
We speak of legions gone,
But cannot comprehend.

We cannot grasp the woes
So greatly multiplied,
There is no man who knows
A million men have died.

But by the hearts bereft,
The gravestones scattered wide,
Ah me, the millions left
Who know one man has died!

—*McLandburgh Wilson, in N. Y. Sun.*

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AMERICAN RELIEF WORK IN THE EVENT OF WAR

By BRIG. GEN. C. A. DEVOL, U. S. ARMY

Acting Chairman, American Red Cross Central Committee

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS is in receipt of inquiries indicating that there is a lack of understanding in regard to relief work in time of war. There is an *international treaty*, a *very explicit law*, a *presidential proclamation*, and duly promulgated orders of the War and Navy Departments relating to the furnishing of volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war. It apparently is not fully realized that war relief work must be accomplished, under definite regulations; that a precise plan of action was long ago adopted, and that a nation-wide, officially recognized and chartered relief organization, with departments designed to meet every phase of war relief work, exists. The conduct of war is regulated by certain well-established and recognized rules that are usually designated as "the laws of war" which comprise the rules, both written and unwritten, for carrying on of war, both on land and at sea. Should there ever come a time when the United States would be involved in war it would be imperative to enforce with the utmost stringency the law, and the executive and departmental orders governing the use of the Red Cross emblem and the functions of the Government's chartered, supervised and systematized volunteer relief association.

All volunteer aid must come under the direction of the American Red Cross in such a contingency to carry out the obligation of the United States under the Treaty of Geneva, to fulfill all requirements imposed by Congress, to secure efficiency under centralized authority and trained organization in close affiliation with the Army and Navy Medical Service, and finally to safeguard the American public against fraud and abuse.

It should be understood that the Surgeon Generals of the United States Army and Navy are appointed by the President of the United States to represent these Departments in relief work. They are

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members of the American Red Cross Executive Committee, and Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the War Relief Board.

All accounts of the American Red Cross are required by law to be audited by the War Department and an anuual report, also required by law, detailing the activities of the organization, is made to Congress by the Chairman of the Central Committee. It may be seen from this that the American Red Cross machinery would be set in motion at once and that its activities would be definitely co-ordinated with the legislative and executive work of the Government in time of war. Merely as an example of its preparedness in one branch of its organization, there are 6,000 enrolled American Red Cross graduate trained nurses who have been accepted by the War Department as the Army Nursing Reserve Corps.

The War Department and the Navy Department long ago formulated regulations governing completely the duties and functions of the American National Red Cross with reference to rendering aid to the land and naval forces in time of actual or threatened war. The sign of the Red Cross is protected by law and the fraudulent use thereof is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

President Taft in 1911, by proclamation to the Army, stated briefly the relations that must exist between the military departments of the Government and volunteer relief in the event of war. General Orders, No. 170, War Department, 1911, published the proclamation, stating in effect that the American National Red Cross is the only volunteer society authorized by this Government to render aid to its land and naval forces in time of war; and that any other society desiring to render similar assistance can do so only through the American National Red Cross; that to comply with the requirements of Article 10 of the International Red Cross Convention of 1906 (revision of the Treaty of Geneva) that part of the American National Red Cross rendering aid to the land or naval forces will continue a part of the sanitary service thereof.

The law, approved January 5, 1905, as amended, which chartered the American National Red Cross, stipulates as follows:

Section 3 That the purposes of this corporation are and shall be—

First. To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in the time of war, in accordance with the spirit and conditions of the conference of Geneva of October, 1863, and also of the treaty of the Red Cross or the treaty of Geneva of August 22, 1864, to which the United States of America gave its adhesion on March 1, 1882. . . . . .

Fourth. To act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their Army and Navy, and to act in such matters between similar national societies of other governments through the Comite International de Secours, and the Government and the people and the Army and Navy of the United States of America.

C. A. DEVOL,
Brig. General, U. S. Army,
Acting Chairman.

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RAISING THE ILL-FATED EXCURSION STEAMER EASTLAND AFTER THE BLACK TRAGEDY IN THE CHICAGO RIVER, JULY 24.

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THE EASTLAND DISASTER

AN INCREDIBLE TRAGEDY IN THE HEART OF CHICAGO

By ERNEST P. BICKNELL

NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The system of operation in relief work of the American Red Cross following domestic disasters is aptly illustrated by Mr. Bicknell's interesting and dispassionate account of what happened following the capsizing of the Eastland and the drowning of upwards of a thousand persons in the Chicago River July 24. The newly organized Chicago Red Cross Chapter, whose members number hundreds of Chicago's foremost professional men and merchants and their wives, and the United Charities Association of Chicago, which is the institutional member of the American Red Cross, were immediately "on the job." Within a few hours after the frightful happening—the same day—the National Director of the American Red Cross was speeding on his way from national headquarters in Washington to Chicago. On arriving there, although Mr. Bicknell does not mention it in his account, the relief work, according to press dispatches, was placed largely under his direction—his and Mr. J. J. O'Connor's, the Director of the Central Division of the American Red Cross and Secretary of the Chicago Chapter. The same day of the disaster Miss Mabel T. Boardman, as Chairman of the National Relief Board of the American Red Cross, telegraphed Governor Edward F. Dunne, of Illinois, as follows:*

"The American Red Cross expresses deepest sympathy in overwhelming disaster to so many of the people of Chicago. Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director, leaves immediately for Chicago to be of all assistance possible. Mr. J. J. O'Connor, Director, Central Division, has placed Red Cross and local chapter at disposition of Chicago for relief work."

THE excursion steamer Eastland was the center of a gay throng of merrymakers as she lay at her dock in Chicago River early in the morning of Saturday, July 24. Employes of the Western Electric Company, composing an organization known as the Hawthorne Club, were starting for their annual picnic, forty miles away across the lake, at Michigan City, Indiana. The members of the club, with their friends, had chartered four steamers for the occasion. The first of these steamers to receive its passesngers was the Eastland. As early as 6 o'clock people began to go aboard, and by 7 o'clock the capacity of the ship was exhausted and United States Government inspectors had ordered the captain of the Eastland to take in the gangplank and refuse to permit any more excursionists to board her. At that time about twenty-five hundred people crowded the decks and cabins of the vessel. The lines which held her to the dock were about to be loosed and a tug had come alongside and attached a hawser for the purpose of towing the ship into the stream.

At about 7 o'clock it was noticed that the steamer was listing somewhat toward the dock. This caused some comment among the passengers and among the crowd on shore, but did not cause any panic. The "Eastland" was a water ballast ship, and the ballast compartments had been emptied. The listing was caused by the fact that the passengers were crowded upon the decks, while the keel lacked the weight which should have been provided by full ballast tanks.

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RECOVERING BODIES FROM THE CHICAGO RIVER AND THE HOLD OF THE STEAMER EASTLAND.

THE BOAT ROLLS OVER.

Engineers of the boat, observing the listing, undertook to fill the ballast tanks in order to right it and steady it. Presently the boat rolled slowly away from the dock until it listed in an alarming angle toward the river. This permitted water to pour into the lowest port holes in the hull and through the open gangway on the lower deck. The passengers, unable to maintain their places, slid down the sloping decks toward the rail on the low side. Then the combined weight of passengers and inflowing water caused the Eastland to roll over on her side. The passengers on the upper deck were thrown into the river, while those below decks found themselves entrapped and unable to escape the water.

Small boats and tugs hurried to the rescue; the Government lifesaving crew was on hand in a few minutes, and many men on shore leaped into the water to assist in rescuing the drowning people. It was a moment of indescribable excitement. Most of the passengers who had been on the upper deck were saved, but the loss among those who were helplessly entrapped below decks was very great.

Over nine hundred persons were drowned from the gay throng which a few moments before had been the envy of the people on shore who were attracted by their singing and merry shouts. Police hurried to the dock and restored order, doctors and nurses came by scores to do what was possible toward the resuscitation of those drawn from the water, city firemen swarmed on the hull of the overturned ship, which projected several feet above the surface of the river and began breaking holes

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SCENE SHORTLY AFTER THE EASTLAND ROLLED OVER.

through the side in an effort to rescue imprisoned passengers. A large room in the big wholesale house of Reid, Murdoch & Co., was thrown open as a receiving place for both dead and living. The great stores in the vicinity sent truckloads of blankets, cots and other supplies, the city health commissioner quickly called the nurses of his depantment into service, and everything possible was done to save the living and recover the dead.

RELIEF MEASURES TAKEN

Mr. John J. O'Connor, director of the Central Division of the American Red Cross and secretary of the Chicago Red Cross Chapter, was early on the ground and took charge of the large receiving room above mentioned. Later the Second Regiment Armory was thrown open to receive the bodies of the drowned, whereupon on the floor of a vast room the dead were laid in rows, while tender hands composed their features and limbs and arrangements were rapidly made for the admission of relatives and friends who sought to identify those who were lost.

Miss Minnie F. Ahrens, chairman of the Chicago Red Cross Nurses Committee, established an emergency station in the armory and had many Red Cross nurses on duty day and night. Between midnight and 7 a. m. of the first night thirty hysterical and exhausted women were cared for in this station.

William Hale Thompson, mayor of Chicago, had gone to San Francisco to participate in the exercises attending the opening of the Illinois Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Acting Mayor Moorehouse called a meeting of the Mayor's Committee, which is an advisory body of prominent citizens, and on Sunday, July 25, this committee decided to take steps to collect a relief fund At the same time the Western Electric Company announced that it had appropriated $100,000 as a relief fund for the benefit of families of its employes who had suffered from the disaster.

At the meeting of the Mayor's Committee it was decided to issue an appeal for a fund of $200,000, and at the same meeting the Chicago Chapter of the Red Cross was unanimously requested to take full charge of the actual work of relief

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ANOTHER VIEW OF THE EASTLAND WRECK

and the expenditure of whatever funds were received. On the same day the Red Cross established temporary headquarters in the offices of the Western Electric Company, where the Red Cross agents and the agents of the company could work together in identifying the dead and in visiting the afflicted families. Immediate provision was made for the temporary relief of any who required instant assistance. During the two days following, contributions to the relief fund far exceeded the amount of $200,000 which had been mentioned in the appeal by the Mayor's Committee. The chairman of the Mayor's Committee is Mr. James Simpson, of Marshall Field & Company, and Mr. Julius Rosenwald, head of Sears, Roebuck & Company, is chairman of the Finance Committee in whose name the appeal was issued. As this account is written, toward the end of the second week following the disaster, the general relief fund exceeds $350,000 not including the $100,000 given by the Western Electric Company. All the families who have suffered from the disaster have been visited and their temporary wants satisfied. The dead are all buried with the exception possibly of a few bodies which have not yet been recovered from the wreck, and the organization for relief is in full and quiet operation.

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBER IS ACTIVE

Naturally, the Red Cross turned instantly to its institutional member in Chicago, the Chicago United Charities, for a staff of experienced agents. The United Charities responded by placing the services of twenty-five of its experienced people under the direction of Mr. O'Connor, who took executive charge of the Red Cross work. Numerous other public and private agencies also contributed the services of efficient workers. The nurses and doctors of the City Health Department gave valuable service. The City Department of Public Welfare, the County Bureau of Public Welfare, the Juvenile Protective Association, the Bureau of Personal Service, the Associated Jewish Charities, the Associated Charities of suburban towns, the benevolent organizations of the nationalities especially affected by the disaster, such as those of the Polish and Bohemian people, and other organizations

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were generous in contributing their employes and executive officers to the work of relief. The welfare department of the Western Electric Company, which is a strong and well organized agency, has worked in the closest co-operation with the Red Cross, giving its own efforts to the families of the company's employes. The company has a well established system of death benefits, pensions for disability, and benevolent funds, and the help which is to come to the bereaved families from this source is an important factor in the solution of the relief problem.

FIRST TASK OF NEW CHAPTER.

The Red Cross has organized an Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of some of the nationalities which have suffered most, the heads of the City Department of Public Welfare and the County Bureau of Public Welfare, and representatives of the more important Catholic and Jewish charities, as well as a number of persons who are especially experienced in dealing with relief problems. Of this committee Mr. Sherman C. Kingsley is chairman. The Advisory Committee will sit as a sort of jury, to consider the facts in relation to each family which requires asssistance, and will recommend to the Red Cross what in its opinion is the proper action to take in each instance. Plans for the final distribution of the fund are not yet completed. Numerous factors must be given full consideration in preparation of such a plan. Questions of insurance, indebtedness, material resources, earning capacity, health, etc., are as yet unknown factors of the situation, upon which information is being rapidly collected.

As this is the first important task which has been undertaken by the new Chicago Chapter of the Red Cross especial interest attaches to the huge piece of work in the minds of the eleven hundred members of the Chapter. Many members of the Mayor's Committee are also members of the board of directors of the chapter. The newspapers are exhibiting a friendly and helpful spirit and Mayor Thompson, who has now returned to the city, has expressed approval of what has been done to date.

Grand Prizes for the Red Cross

TWO grand prizes and some lesser prizes and medals of merit have been awarded the American Red Cross by the Superior Jury of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. One of the grand prizes comes under the heading of Social Economy for a collective exhibit of activities in live-saving, nursing and hygiene. The other grand prize, under a Liberal Arts heading, is for a combined exhibit of medical and surgical instruments, materials, etc. A gold medal was awarded Uncle Sam's official humanitarian organization for "Protection Against Floods" and a silver medal was awarded for "First Aid Equipment."

In addition to the foregoing, the same jury awarded a silver medal to each of the following collaborators in the Red Cross service: Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director; Mr. Lewis E. Stein, who was responsible for much of the constructive work in connection with the installation of the Red Cross exhibit; Maj. Robert U. Patterson, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Chief of the Medical Bureau; Miss Jane A. Delano, Chairman of the General Nursing Service; Miss Fannie F. Clement, Superintendent of the Town and Country Nursing Service; Mr. Charles D. Jameson, the American civil engineer who made the pioneer flood prevention study in the Huai River District of China for the American Red Cross, and Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., who served as Chairman of the American Red Cross-Chinese Conservancy Board, and directed the final investigation which resulted in the formulation of a definite plan of flood prevention work in the Huai River region.

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THE APPROACH TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL IN KIEF, RUSSIA, AS IT APPEARS IN WINTER. THE TREES FORMING A BEAUTIFUL AVENUE ARE LOMBARDY POPLARS

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The Heart of a Hospital in Russia

By Lucy Minnigerode
American Red Cross Graduate Nurse

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*As a preface to the account of Miss Minnigerode of the experiences of the two American Red Cross hospital units stationed for over a year at Kief, Russia, a letter from United States Ambassador Marye and a round robin signed by Mr. Henry D. Baker, Commercial Attache of the United States in Petrograd, and numerous representatives of big American commercial houses in Russia might be appropriately quoted. These communications are so laudatory that they appear a little out of place in this magazine. One of the important purposes of this publication, however, is to keep the American public and the many thousands of members of the American Red Cross advised of the results of the work done by our trained personnel. Ambassador Marye's letter is quoted in part in the article in this issue entitled "More Letters of Gratitude," which shows the success achieved in getting supplies through to involved foreign points. A few sentences from the round robin sent by the Commercial Attache will be quoted for the information they contain:*

"We know that the important responsibility of caring for over 650 patients, many of them cases of a very serious nature, has been met by the American doctors and nurses at Kief in a spirit of untiring devotion and self-sacrifice coupled with great professional skill, and that, as a result, the American hospital at Kief now ranks in reputation first among the great number of hospitals in that city, where thousands of wounded men from the front must be constantly cared for.

"We doubt if the American public appreciates the great urgency and enormous field for Red Cross work in Russia. We would suggest that larger and more liberal contributions be made in behalf of this work.... We know that the Russian authorities are very grateful for the assistance rendered by the American Red Cross and if possible would like to have this society still further increase its beneficent work in this country....

"There can be no finer way of strengthening the friendly bonds.....between the two countries and promoting good relations....than for Americans to interest themselves actively and liberally in the work which is being so splendidly carried on ...."

The signers are Henry D. Baker, Commercial Attache of the United States of America; A. C. Spencer, representing American Express Company; O. D. Corvin, Vice-President and General Manager of Seattle Car and Foundry Company; William S. Patten; D. L. Hough, Director of the Russian-American Corporation; C. H. Johnson, Director of the Gisholt Machine Company; Abbot A. Thayer, Manager of Cincinnati Milling Machine Company; R. G. Harris, representing Firestone Tire and Rubber Company; George E. Willis, representing the Studebaker Corporation; P. B. Deane, representing H. K. Mulford Company; Philip M. Lydig, Knickerbocker Club, New York; J. Wiley Finson, representing the Harley-Davidson Motor Company; Edward W. Penfield, Foreign Director of the Rodger Ballast Car Company; J. H. Regan, Assistant Secretary, Pressed Steel Car Company.

THE American Hospital at Kief, Russia, was established in one wing of a large university building, situated on the outskirts of the town, and surrounded by most attractive and extensive grounds. The wards were large, well ventilated and lighted, the windows were many, and altogether it would have been hard to have found a more attractive and suitable place for an improvised hospital.

The Russian Red Cross authorities were most kind in making any alterations which we thought necessary, and our equipment was generous and complete. We had furnished us what is known as a Field Hospital Equipment, though ours

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RUSSIAN RED CROSS AMBULANCES AND DRIVERS

was a Base Hospital of four hundred beds. After it was all ready we opened with fifty patients and the next day a very appropriate and beautiful service was held in one of the wards, where all of the patients could be present, and this service was attended by all Red Cross and Military authorities in Kief and was very impressive,—the music, very beautiful, as it is in all the Russian churches. After that our patients arrived rapidly in batches of from twenty-five to seventy-five or a hundred, until our Hospital was full, and from that time on it was kept full.

We had detailed to help us, as interpreters, six Russian Sisters who spoke English, and on each floor was a squad of Sanitairs, or Hospital Corps men None of these men spoke a word of English, and our struggle to make them understand our wants were ludicrous—I had almost said tragic. They were a fine, intelligent lot, most anxious to learn, and it was wonderful how soon we established a method of communication. We first learned the terms for cleaning materials, etc, and from day to day acquired more words, until, in a very short time we were able to do without an interpreter. Our first patients were not very seriously wounded, but as the Hospital filled up, we received more and more serious cases, until we found our hands quite full. It was interesting to find how easily we could care for fifty or more wounded men, admitted at one time, and all requiring hair clip, shampoo, bath, dressing, food, etc., and this without disturbing the routine work of the Hospital. Of course, with our limited number of Sisters, this would have been impossible if it had not been that our patients were so good and helpful, and made so few demands. Indeed, in many cases, we found it hard to keep them in bed and to make them realize that we were there, not only willing, but anxious to do everything for their welfare and comfort

A BLIND MAN'S STORY

As the more seriously wounded came in it was often a heart breaking sight to see them. They came with all kinds of wounds, and all so tired and cold and hungry from their long journey in the train Their thought and consideration for each other was inspiring.

One blind man, our first, who had a ball pass through both eyes, a big splen-

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THE CONVALESCENTS COMING IN FOR MORNING TREATMENT FROM AN OUTLYING WARD.

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ONE WAY WOUNDED COSSACKS ARE CARRIED. NOTE THE WOUNDED RUSSIAN SALUTING.

did specimen of a soldier—over six feet—and without a wound except the one which blinded him, would study his way around the Hospital and, by counting his steps from his bed to the first turn, the door, the corridor, and so on, had learned his way over the whole building. If any of the Sisters in passing him would give him a little pat on the arm, his face would break into smiles, and he would say, "Ah, Sistretsa." No one ever heard him make a complaint or bewail his lot in any way, but often when he would be in bed and think no one was near, he would say over and over to himself "My God! My God!" and all eyes would fill with tears. He often would go up and down the corridor leading another blind man, a new arrival, and trying to teach him all that he himself had learned with such care.

It would be impossible to enumerate the many instances of pluck and endurance under the most excruciating agony, and would serve no good purpose. Rather should we dwell on the universal cheerfulness and appreciation of our efforts to help. We had several musical instruments, a flute,—home made—a violin and a babalika (a native stringed instrument), and several times each week we would have concerts, when the men would play their folk songs and dance the native dances and sing their marching songs, and these concerts were always a source of the greatest pleasure to us. They were often very poetic in their speech and one soldier, trying to describe to me the comforts of the Hospital as opposed to the front, said: "Here we have beds and blankets and all comforts, but there the earth is our bed and the sky our blanket." Many wrote letters back after leaving the Hospital and we always looked eagerly for them and especially from those who had been particularly ill and who had been discharged to go home for six months.

HIGH OFFICIALS PAY VISIT

Of course the American Hospital was a source of great interest to every one in Kief and there were many visitors, both medical and military. There was a large medical school in the town and the students were sent out to see the Hospital, twenty or thirty at a time. They

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WING OF THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, KIEF, IN WHICH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL WAS ESTABLISHED

were full of interest and questions. Many generals, high in military circles, came out,—the commandant of the town, the special representative of Her Majesty the Dowager Empress, who is the head of the Red Cross and the special representative of the Emperor. One of these generals asked a soldier: "How do you manage with Sisters who can not speak to you?" and his reply was "What need to speak? They do everything for us without the asking." And another when asked if the Sisters were good to them, replied: "Not good— double good." One man, when asked by a visitor if he had had a bath and clean linen because the visitors were expected, said, "Not at all: here everyone is clean always." There was a large dental department in the Hospital and practically all the head and face injuries brought to Kief were sent to our hospital. They were terrible, and the problem of feeding them and keeping their dressing and mouth wounds clean was a most difficult one. But it was also a delight to see them improve and learn to eat and to care for themselves. A wonderful amount of good work was done for them in remoulding their mouths and making them new jaws, teeth, etc.

Now the Hospital has been increased to seven hundred beds and still there is talk of adding more beds.

All the nurses who were selected to go on this work feel strongly what a privilege it was to have been able to do even a little, to alleviate the great suffering of the soldiers. Much suffering is borne with patience and courage, and accepted with such fortitude. The very real and terrible tragedies of modern warfare are made bearable only as they bring out the courage and devotion of these men, who are willing to lay down their lives for their country in her time of need.

A BABY HOSPITAL FOR SERBIA

The American Red Cross is establishing a baby hospital in Serbia. Dr. Louise Taylor Jones, of Washington, D. C., and Dr. Catharine H. Travis, of New Britain, Conn., sailed for Serbia via Piraeus, late in July. Dr. Jones will act as Medical Director of the hospital, which will be known as the Mabel Grouitch Baby Hospital, in recognition of the Red Cross activities of Madame Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Serbia, who formerly was Miss Mabel Dunlop, of West Virginia Dr. Travis will act as Dr. Jones' Assistant. Dr Jones will return to Washington in October, leaving the hospital under the charge of Dr. Travis.

Some $6,300 has been contributed so far through the American Red Cross for this important purpose. Madame Grouitch raised funds in both the United States and England for the establishment and maintenance of the hospital.

The first director of the hospital, Dr. Jones, is a graduate of Wellesley College and of the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins University, class of 1903. Dr. Travis is also a graduate of Johns Hopkins Medical Department and was a classmate of Dr. Jones.

Two American Red Cross trained nurses were sent to join them carrying additional supplies.

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WITH THE TURKISH ARMY IN THE DESERT

An American Red Cross Relief Caravan Journeys Across Syria Toward Egypt

By GEORGE C. DOOLITTLE

Associate Director of the American Red Cross Expedition

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Old Sol is having a hard time these days setting on the American Red Cross. Since the Old World war began the official relief organization of the United States has been operating throughout Europe, in Syria, in Mexico, in Panama and in the Samoan Islands, and, of course, has been carrying on its regular peace-time relief activities in continental United States.. It has pending the gigantic flood prevention undertaking in China. Americans may be interested to know that it is the only Red Cross society of a neutral nation that has chapters and medical missions at work relieving the distress in European and Asiatic Turkey. Recently Dr. Wilfred MacIlvaine Post described in this magazine how the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross was operating fifteen hospitals in the "Sublime Porte." Now we are happy to be able to place before our readers an interesting account of an American Red Cross expedition into the Palestine country by camel train—an expedition directed by Dr. Edwin St. John Ward, under the immediate supervision of our Beirut, Syria, Chapter. In his official report of the expedition Dr. Ward speaks in terms of high praise of the work of his assistant director, Mr. George C. Doolittle, author of this article. Mr. Doolittle is an American Presbyterian missionary with headquarters in Sidon.*

THE devastating horrors of the present war have covered the earth as with a great pall. But above the roar of guns, the tramping of vast armies, the shrieks of the wounded, the groans of the dying, the moaning of widows and orphans, the cries of the famished and homeless, rises the Red Cross, emblem of peace, neutrality, and loving service.

When the Turkish Government determined to send a part of its army toward Egypt by way of the sandy desert that stretches between Palestine and the Suez Canal, the Beirut Chapter of the American Red Cross society organized a medical expedition to follow the army. Funds were provided by friends in Beirut and by the national society at home for this as well as for extensive relief work in and about Beirut. The brunt of preparation and manning of this expedition fell upon the Syrian Protestant College. President Bliss and a strong committee chosen from the faculty provided a remarkably complete equipment and provisioning for the tent hospital that was to serve out in the desert far from any assured base of supply. Large amounts of garments, sheets, pillow cases and the like, for hospital use, were cut out and given to poor women to be sewed, thus incidentally giving employment to those who sadly need such aid.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT AIDS

The Turkish government was quick to give hearty support to this enterprise, both in its inception and throughout its course. They released some of the

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DR. WARD, DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS EXPEDITION, ACCOMPANIED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TURKISH RED CRESCENT

college-trained physicians and surgeons, who had been called to the army medical corps, counting the Red Cross service as a full equivalent. At Beirut and Damascus the highest civil and military officials were present at receptions tendered the members of the expedition. At the hospital camp the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Jemal Pasha, and other high Turkish and German officers were guests, and after inspection of the hospital were not tardy in their praise of its efficiency. From the military supply depots the Red Cross Expedition was privileged to draw freely for stores of various kinds. Transportation by train, carriage, horse and camel was provided by the government. And the American Red Cross worked harmoniously with the Turkish Red Crescent branch of the army service.

The expedition consisted of twenty-five persons, besides cooks and servants. Beside the director and associate director there were three Syrian doctors, four German nurses, sixteen students of the graduating classes in medicine, pharmacy and dentistry. Of these members two were Americans, four Germans, one Austrian, three Armenians, beside Wileyet and Lebanese Syrians. Jews, Druzes and Christians of the various sects worked together.

The director of the expedition was Dr. Edwin St. John Ward, Professor of Surgery in the Syrian Protestant College. He is eminently qualified to have held this position. He speaks Turkish, German and French fluently,—a great asset during this trip. As a surgeon he is a worthy successor of the late Dr. George E. Post. He enjoys the fullest confidence and implicit obedience of his pupils.

GERMAN SISTERS ARE HEROIC

Four German Red Cross Sisters did excellent work under trying circumstances. No well-ordered, marble-corridored hospital building was theirs, but tents out on the desert sands, where, during some of the days the burning heat would have melted less determined spirits. But they were made of heroic stuff. When the proposal was made to penetrate into the desert far beyond the original point for the camp, near to the firing line, each one of this volunteer company was offered his choice. The difficulties and dangers would be great. Water would be scarce, food uncertain, and return hazardous. The question was put to the nurses. Almost indignantly they replied that they had come to serve where the need was greatest. One of them in her delightful foreign accent put it thus tersely, "Ve go mit Doctor Ward." This, too, was the unanimous decision of the expedition.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS CAMP NEAR HAFIR, IN THE SYRIAN DESERT

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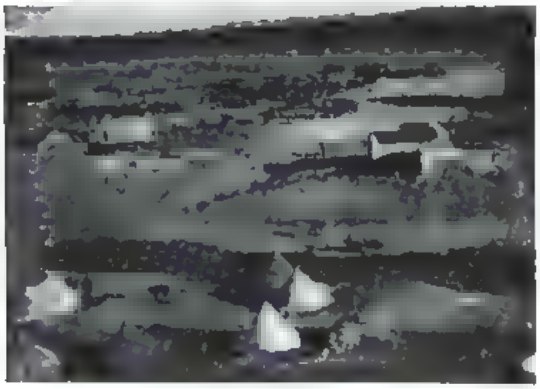
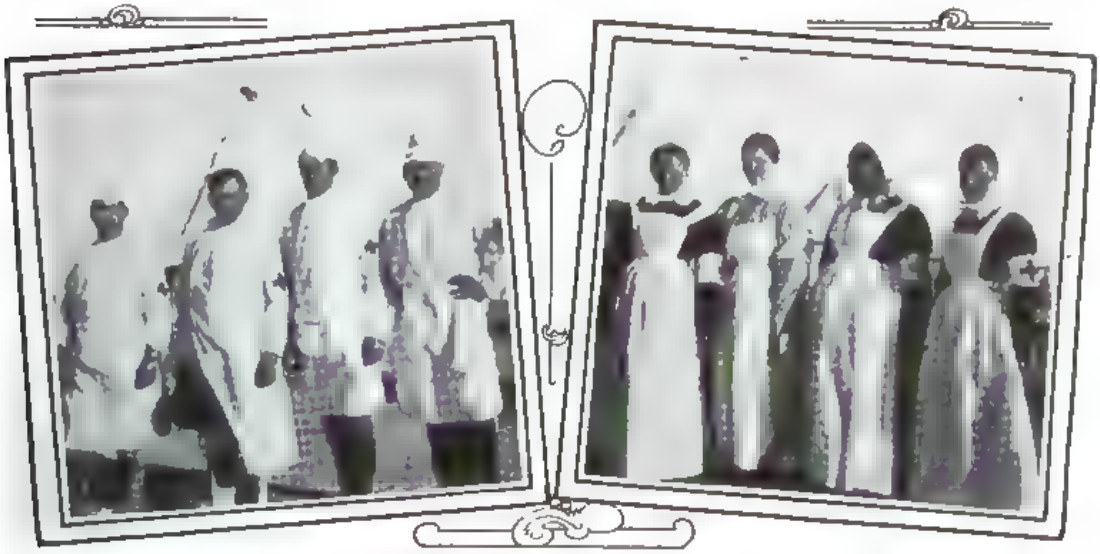


VIEW OF THE BUSIEST PART OF HAFIR, SHOWING COMMANDER'S TENT, PUMP HOUSE, WATER RESERVOIR AND CAMELS' RESTING PLACE

The objective point of the expedition, as originally assigned by the Turkish authorities, was Hafiret-el-Aujeh, a military post on the main caravan line from Palestine to Egypt, a hard fourteen hours' journey to the southwest of Beersheba. There is no town or village at this point—only a few buildings recently erected for military and hospital purposes, a pump house for filling the large reservoir with brackish water from a recently-dug well, a bake oven for supplying the wants of the hospitals and encampment, and on a low rocky hilltop the ruins of a one-time church. All about is hard-packed sand, with no vegetation of any kind except an occasional anemone struggling for existence in this wilderness. Hafir is on the one-time border between the territory of Egypt and Palestine. Some years ago, when a little friction arose regarding the ownership of this arid strip of country, of which Arish is the seaport, the boundaries were delineated and a line of steel pillars erected. Members of the expedition rode out one afternoon and saw one of these pillars. When the army returned from the canal, they removed the last vestige of these marks, because the Turkish troops again occupy the territory

The brevity of the Egyptian campaign was the reason why the Red Cross finally settled in Hafir. They had sent on most of the equipment to a point beyond, and a part of the staff had left late one afternoon, when a swift messenger from Jemal Pasha met them in the darkness and turned them back on their path, telling them to set up camp at Hafir. Three days of hard work were spent in arranging a little white city. Forty-six tents large and small were pitched on a wide, level area, the patients' tents in the center, flanked by students' quarters on the one side and on the other the medical staffs and dining and kitchen tents. In front of all were the operating,



THE FOUR SURGEONS AND THE FOUR NURSES ON THE EXPEDITION. THE FIRST ARE: DOCTORS ARTIYEH, NUCHO, WARD (THE DIRECTOR) AND KALBIAN THE NURSES, ALL GERMAN, ARE: SISTERS SOPHIE, LOUISA, HANNAH AND LENA

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CARRYING A BADLY WOUNDED SOLDIER TO AN OPERATING TENT IN THE DESERT. SOME OF THE WOUNDS TREATED WERE OF A VERY UGLY NATURE

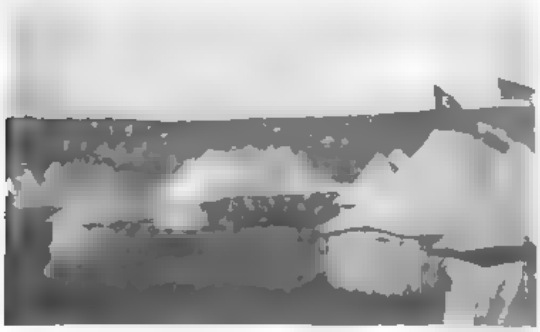
dental, pharmacy and supply tents, and the entrance was marked by two flag staffs carrying the Red Cross and Red Crescent banners. The tents were set up in long rows and numbered, and the avenues were named. The central one with the flag staffs at the entrance was fitly known as Wilson Avenue,—a slight tribute to the honored President of the American Red Cross society (and incidentally of the U. S. A.!).

AEROPLANE CIRCLES OVER CAMP

The government supplied soldiers to guard the encampment day and night. In many ways their zeal was commendable, except when a hostile aeroplane encircled the camp and they prepared to fire upon it. They were restrained, however, by strict injunctions from Dr. Ward, who made plain to them the duty of absolute neutrality.

A FREE WILL OFFERING. THESE LAMBS WERE PRESENTED TO THE HOSPITAL BY THE KAIMAKAM OF BEERSHEBA

This hospital camp was thus prepared in every detail to receive the wounded men who were expected from the front. And soon they came, some in the military hospital carriages, many riding two on a camel in the wilderness ambulances attached to either side that swing and sway as the ponderous beast moves slowly over the road, while the most of the wounded were perched high on the backs of these "ships of the desert." They arrived in several detachments, the largest numbering ninety-four, and generally at the close of the day after darkness had set in. Never will those



THE LARGE TENT IN THE MIDDLE CONTAINED 22 HOSPITAL BEDS

MR. DOOLITTLE HIMSELF. IN ORDER TO GET THE FLAGS IN THE PICTURE, THE PHOTOGRAPHER CUT OFF MR. DOOLITTLE'S FEET

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scenes be forgotten—the staff enjoying supper in the spacious dining tent, the hurried call to duty that quickly emptied the tent, each seizing a lantern as he left, the gruff growling of a hundred camels at the entrance as they unwillingly knelt to discharge their load, the wounded, tired, hungry, thirsty soldiers, oh, so glad to have come to the end of the long journey over the sands!

They passed one by one through the director's tent, their names and other necessary information being entered into a record book, their places assigned according to the nature and gravity of the wound. The students led them, or carried them, to the tents, undressed them, put on them the hospital clothes, placed them in the clean, comfortable beds, and carried away the parcels of dirty, vermin-infested garments that would soon be sterilized and made ready for future wear. Then came the warm supper and refreshing water that were better than medicine to their tired bodies. Money and valuables were placed in safe keeping. Urgent cases where dressing was needed were attended to, and then sleep came to all in camp, except as students were detailed to watch over critical cases.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS ARE GRATEFUL

The daylight hours were filled with work,—dressings, operations, distribution of food amongst the many tents, and studying and recitation (as far as possible) by the students, who thus kept up with their college work. If they fall short in classroom exercises, they are far ahead in practical surgery and hospital experience, and above all have learned some invaluable lessons in patience and cheerfulness under trying circumstances.

The gratitude of the wounded soldiers was heartfelt,—sufficient recompense for all the toil and expense involved. Morning greetings met with a hearty response as the early rounds were made and many a spontaneous word of fervent thanks was added, which proved conclusively that this Red Cross expedition, brief as was its service, had fulfilled its mission of loving aid to these men who were far from home and in need of help and a brother's sympathy.

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More Letters of Gratitude

American Relief Supplies Continue to Reach Isolated Places in Distant War Area

AMERICAN RED CROSS relief supplies continue to percolate through winding channels and devious paths to distant scenes of suffering in the European war hospitals. As steadily as possible and impartially a veritable stream of countless surgical dressings, bandages, hospital garments of all kinds, absorbent cotton, anesthetics, iodine, surgical instruments, and so on, is kept going from the shores of America. And this urgent work will be diligently pushed just so long as funds are available, despite the fact that by October the organization will find it necessary to withdraw its trained personnel in perhaps all the countries except Belgium and Serbia. As has been previously explained in this magazine, Belgium did not want trained personnel from the American Red Cross at the outset of the war but welcomed medical and surgical supplies. Finally Belgium advised that two American Red Cross hospital units would be gladly received. By October these will not have served anything like the length of time that the Austrian, English, French, German, Russian and Serbian units have. And the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission may have further work to do in the Serbian and Montenegrin quarter after October 1. The Italian Red Cross is receiving only relief supplies.

Almost as rapidly as the "mercy shipments" leave America for Europe, national headquarters of the American Red Cross in Washington receives grateful notes of acknowledgement of the receipt of former shipments to the Red Cross societies of the various countries engaged in the terrific clash of arms. But before any of these late notes are quoted for the information of the thousands of American citizens whose contributions made possible this large humanitarian work, let us consider the Hartford Chapter of the Red Cross for a little while.

Hartford Chapter is Resourceful

Displaying a prompt initiative in support of the big campaign of the parent organization, the Hartford Chapter actively sought contributions for the European fund as soon as the national appeal was made. "In less than a week after the outbreak of the war," writes Mrs. Mary Monteeth Keller, of that chapter, "we were in working order and busily making hospital shirts, dressings, bandages and pajamas. These were prepared in fine quarters generously loaned by the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company at no small inconvenience to themselves, whose president, Mr. Robert W. Huntington, is also president of the Chapter. The rooms were intended for his private use as president of the insurance company but he unselfishly turned them over to the chapter and retired to a cramped corner of the main office for the transaction of his business."

In lieu of a detailed statement of the splendid system and resourcefulness of this chapter, we will quote some letters from the recipients of their supplies. It was the Chapter's wont to enclose with their boxes a request on a sheet of their regular letter paper that the recipient, in whatever country, advise the

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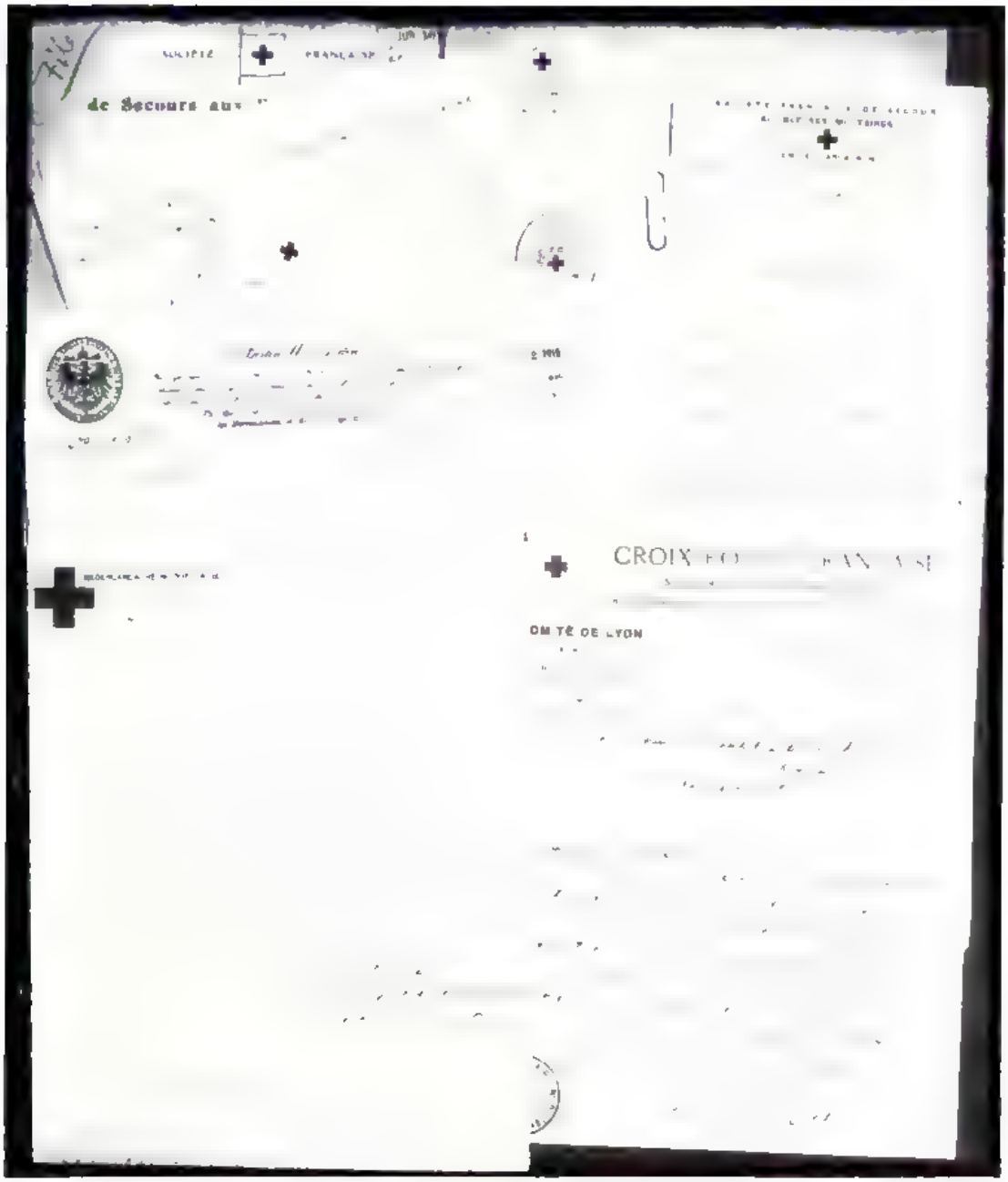

SAMPLE LETTERS FROM EUROPEAN RED CROSS SOCIETIES RECEIVED BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Chapter as to the availability of the gifts sent. This request was written in four languages, English, French, German and Russian, and enclosed in each box. It was as follows:

"The ladies of the Red Cross of Hartford, Connecticut, U. S. A., would be glad to know where their work has been of the most service."

From Colonel Osnobichine, Russian Military Attache in France and Director of the Russian Ambulance in Paris, the Hartford Chapter received the following letter dated April 17:

Thanks From France

"My Ladies: In reply to your appeal for information it may interest you to know that your hospital supplies sent by Mr. and Mrs. Bush, New York, have

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been given to the Russian Ambulance to the French Armies' working now on the front near Rheims, attached to the V-French Army and evacuating under shell fire and giving first care to the wounded of the Moroccan Division which is composed of Turcos, Zouaves, foreign legion and colonial infantry and artillery.

"Thank you so much for the part you have taken in this most generous gift which is highly appreciated."

From the Marchioness de Sigur in the French Red Cross Hospital at Poissy, the Hartford Chapter received a letter which said:

"This morning I received a package of surgical supplies. I do not know how to thank you enough. To all those who have been so kind I send the heartiest thanks of all my administration and beg you to be my interpreter of these sentiments to the Central Committee of the American Red Cross."

From the headquarters of the Hungarian Red Cross in Budapest, the Hartford Chapter received a letter signed by "Sister Olga," which said:

FROM A SISTER IN HUNGARY

"In the name of the Hungarian Red Cross Association I thank the ladies of the Hartford Red Cross most sincerely for the gift of beautiful and useful results of their work. These articles will be devided between thē German, Austrian and Hungarian wounded soldiers who have fought shoulder to shoulder for the same cause. As these individual soldiers are unable to send their thanks, I thank the ladies of the Hartford Red Cross in their name and in the name of all the wounded of the dear fatherland for their humane assistance. I will be very grateful if I may receive information by a card if my letter reaches you. With sisterly greetings from distant Hungary," etc.

The same Chapter received from Kiev, Russia, a letter from Miss Helen Scott Hay, at the time the Supervising American Red Cross Nurse there, in which she spoke of the receipt of a generous box of comforts for wounded soldiers. She said:

"And the things all looked so good and homelike too. They will all be much appreciated, I assure you....The Russian Red Cross makes very generous provisions for its sick soldiers, but your articles are warmer than our regular stock and so will be most useful....The nurses want to thank you for your gift because we can at once make good use of it....The Russian soldier is richly deserving of every kindness and generally grateful always."

From Madam Biollay, Chairman of the Linen Committee of the French Red Cross in Paris, the Hartford Chapter received a letter which said:

"We have received your beautiful gifts with a sincere joy. All these articles so warm, so well made, will be very precious for the needy soldier. I express to you, Madam, our most sincere gratitude."

The foregoing letters and more like them speak volumes for the Hartford Chapter.

MORE SUPPLIES REACH MUNICH

The July number of an interesting little quarterly publication called "American Notes in Munich," edited by Mr. Leslie Dayton Bissell, has reached American Red Cross headquarters. In it is an article by Dr. Franz A. R. Jung, of Washington, D. C., the physician in charge of the American Red Cross Hospital in the Bavarian capital, in which he says, among other things:

"From the Red Cross at Washington, the American Red Cross Hospital in Munich has just received a second large consignment of hospital supplies. It consists of 10,000 one-pound packages of sterilized absorbent cotton, 1,000 yards muslin bandages, 3,000 yards bandaging gauze, 100 pounds ether and a small box of clothing.

"This valuable consignment comes at a time when hospital supplies are very limited, very difficult to procure and also extremely expensive. They will alleviate the suffering of thousands of wounded soldiers, for what is in excess of the immediate needs of the hospital has already been given to the Bavarian Red Cross, who will send the absorbent cotton and gauze to the hospitals whose supply is limited or entirely lacking."

Dr. Jung here makes the assertion that because of the difficulty of getting cotton

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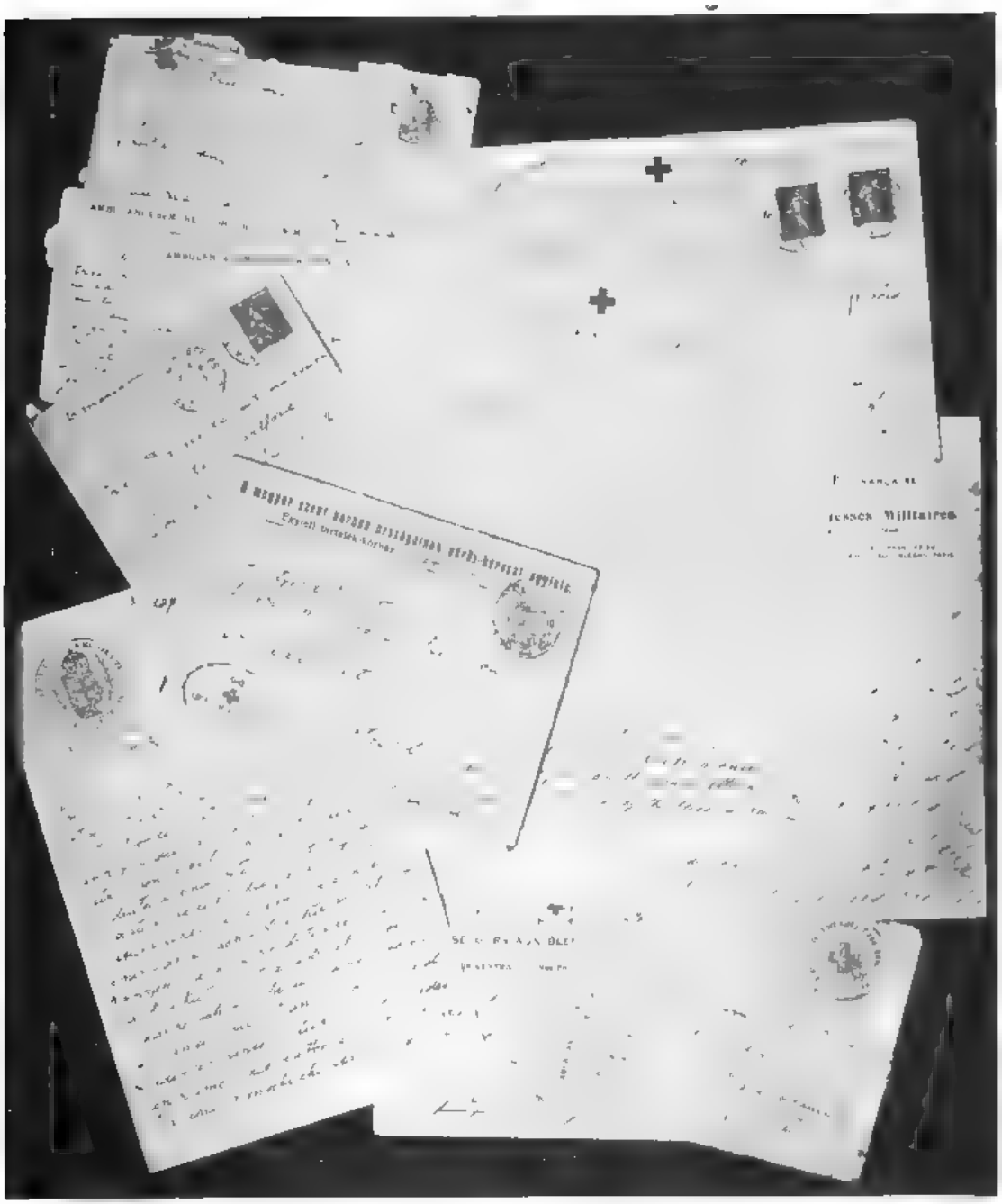

A FEW OF THE FOREIGN RED CROSS LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE HARTFORD CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

from the outside into Germany, "hospitals have begun to use moss instead of cotton in bandaging wounds. He continues:

"It will gratify the many generous subscribers to the Red Cross fund in America that the supplies sent to Germany are very urgently needed and that they are sincerely appreciated. The Queen of Bavaria, as the Patroness of the Bavarian Red Cross, has personally written Miss Mabel T. Boardman of the American Red Cross in Washington, thanking her for the generous gift and the feeling for humanity that prompted it....

QUEEN WRITES FREDERICA LINDWURM

"When the last consignment from the American Red Cross was being unpacked there was present the Queen's first Lady-

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Wyndham Photo from Underwood & Underwood.

ALL HOSPITAL SCENES ARE NOT SAD. LOOK HERE, FOR INSTANCE!
"Why be miserable?" asks this wounded French soldier. And so he is entertaining himself as well as his fellows with his piccolo.

in-Waiting, the Countess Durckheim, a charming old lady of ninety-one years. She noticed on a small paper package the inscription 'For a German Soldier.' The Countess herself opened the little bundle and within found a pair of home made woolen stockings. Inside one of the stockings was a card with the name 'Frederica Lindwurm, aged ninety years, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.' The Countess Durckheim was so touched and pleased that she asked permission to take the package to the Queen. This of course, was gladly given. Soon she returned to get the address in Milwaukee, for the Queen wished personally to write a letter of thanks to Frederica Lindwurm, aged ninety years, who, with her own hands, had knitted a pair of stockings for a German soldier. And when the royal letter had been written and addressed, once more came the Countess of ninety-one years to see if the address was correctly written, for the old lady in Milwaukee must receive the Queen's letter without fail."

Advices to the effect that additional American Red Cross hospital supplies and four motor ambulances had been received in Berlin came in the form of an official communication to the American Red Cross from the German Red Cross late in July. Embodied in it were assurances of hearty appreciation of the gifts. The writer, speaking in behalf of General von Pfuel, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the German Red Cross, goes on to say:

AN APPRECIATIVE GERMAN NOTE

"For the kindly information that still 500 additional cases of gifts for the German Red Cross are on the way via Rotterdam we express our hearty thanks

"We rejoice greatly over the generosity of the American Red Cross which has been so manifest through their gifts. We are particularly interested and

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pleased to know that the students of Yale and Harvard Universities, who represent the highest intelligence, are responsible for the gifts of four ambulances.

"In appreciation of the great generosity of the American Red Cross, we can only assure you of our heartiest and warmest thanks, and beg you kindly to extend to all those who have aided you in this work our gratitude."

Italy, too, is Grateful

In the same mail came a grateful letter from Count Somaglia, president of the Italian Red Cross, saying:

"I have received notice of the arrival at Genoa by the steamer Cretic of 195 cases containing hospital supplies that the American Red Cross has sent to the Italian Red Cross.

"I want to assure you that I have been greatly touched by this new proof of sympathy which has just been given by your association to the Italian Red Cross, and I beg you to accept my most sincere expression of gratitude for the generous gift, which will contribute to mitigating the sufferings of our wounded."

The American Minister at Bucharest, Roumania, in a cablegram, dated July 26, regarding conditions in Serbia, where the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission is at work, says:

"During my inspection in Serbia I visited seventy-five per cent of all Serbian hospitals and found there no new typhus cases. Malady entirely checked. Physicians say next month it might appear again."

Word from Serbia

The American Consul in Bucharest on the same date telegraphed as follows:

"Serbian Minister Foreign Affairs asks that American Red Cross be advised that the Serbian Royal Government appreciates highly the innumerable services rendered since nearly one year (ago) by the missions sent by it to take Serbian sick and wounded for this period. The Government and Serbian people are especially thankful to know that even after the withdrawal of the missions the American Red Cross will continue to send supplies and to interest itself in the welfare of the victims of the war."

A letter from the United States Ambassador in Petrograd, dated July 16, brought to Brigadier General C. A. Devol, General Manager of the American Red Cross, by Dr. Edward H. Egbert, formerly Director of the American Red Cross hospital units in Russia, speaks of the work done by the American contingents at Kief.

A Letter from Petragrad

"I desire to avail myself of this occasion," writes Ambassador Marye, "to inform you of the high esteem I have of the American Red Cross units now working in Russia and the very great value I attach to the work they are doing.

"Those feelings are shared, I assure you, by the Russian military authorities and by the Russian people, and I can think of no agency better calculated to promote kindly sentiments and friendship between our own country and Russia, than the great services the American Red Cross units are at this time rendering in the hospital under their care at Kief to the wounded of the Russian armies.

"I may add that the nature of the cases sent to that hospital for treatment shows the high estimate in which it is held by the Russian military authorities."

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THE JUNGLE AT FORT MAHON

By MARGARET DOANE GARDINER

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The following vivid little pen picture of life in a French base hospital, where a very cosmopolitan collection of wounded soldiers is being cared for, came in the form of a letter to American Red Cross Headquarters from a devoted volunteer Red Cross helper at Fort Mahon, Somme.*

I DON'T know where to begin to tell you about the war and the work. In the base hospital at Fort Mahon (100 beds), we have a ward called "George V," where I have a nominal right to wash patients when I have time, which contained 23 Turcos (African soldiers of France), and one black fellow called by us "Sambo" and "Jumbo." These Arabs have no prejudice against noise, and weep and moan and shriek whenever they want or feel anything. So we call George ward the "jungle" and you would laugh and cry together to hear them. They are like children. One asks for water. Instantly the whole line moans and chants—"De l'eau, Madame, de l'eau,"—Jumbo's deep base note rumbling under all the rest. You speak to one, and at once all the rest begin to clamor like children. They want you to pay attention to them, too. One chants all day. We thought he was saying his prayers, but the "chief," a man of many medals, who speaks French, said, "No, he is telling how he feels." He sings: "My knee hurts, oh, how it hurts, and my head aches. I am thirsty and the days are long. I was shot in the knee and lay a long while before I was carried to the doctors. There was a long journey and I am tired. The sun is hidden and it is cold. Oh, how my knee hurts. Soon they will bring dinner, but I am not hungry," and so on all day long.

How Sympathy is Welcomed

One poor Turco, dead now at last, had a terrible head wound, and was partly paralyzed. As he kept falling out of bed and the nurses were very busy, I took him in charge, and it was touching to see the poor crazy expressionless face and the restless arm quiet down as soon as you let him hold on to your hand. Through what was left of his mind one

A GROUP IN "THE JUNGLE." THE CHIEF SURGEON OF THE HOSPITAL IS THE MAN IN UNIFORM. MISS GARDINER IS AT THE EXTREME RIGHT

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thing could penetrate, the touch of human sympathy, and one instinct of cleanliness too remained. If a drop touched his beard in drinking, the poor hand went up fastidiously to brush it away.

Some call you "ma soeur" in soft French and some proudly say "sistaire" in what they think is English. I am coming to love them very dearly. We have a tiny Roman Catholic church at Fort Mahon, and there I go to mass and vespers when I can get off and sing with the church full of women and children and a handful of old men. The priest is a kind man, in and out of the hospital all day and every day. And the head priest of the parish is a very cultivated, clever Christian gentleman and a particular friend of mine. We go from farm to farm together to borrow sheets and so forth for the hospital.

I don't tell you war news because I don't know any. We pick up camp gossip in the square where we leave the ambulance when we go to the headquarters to see the General; "Sens has fallen, La Bassee is taken, the British are to move down here and we are to be sent to Alsace," and so on. Then it all turns out to be untrue! Our evacuation hospital is eleven miles behind the nearest French trenches, in a charming large country house called a "chateau."

HEAR GUNS ALL DAY.

We hear guns all day, see them flash all night against the clouds, are often visited by aeroplanes and hear and see troops a good deal. Also there are German prisoners mending the roads. Sounds thrilling, doesn't it? As a matter of fact it is only saddening to hear that incessant thunder and be reminded so constantly on all sides of the daily, hourly horror; I was glad to come away from it all, though of course I shall be glad some day to have seen and heard so much. And it is a wonderful privilege to be allowed to be useful in such a great work as the alleviation of the suffering.

A Red Cross Conference on Neutral Ground

IN striking contrast to the bitterness of war was a friendly conference recently held in Sofia, Bulgaria, neutral ground, by representatives of the Austrian and Serbian Red Cross Societies pertaining to their humanitarian endeavors. The American Vice-Consul in charge at Belgrade, Serbia, Mr. Alfred R. Thomson, briefly describes the conference in a communication which has been transmitted to the American Red Cross by the Director of the Consular Service. Mr. Thomson attended the conference at the direction of the American Minister at Bucharest, Roumania.

"My report regarding the conference referred to has been made to the American Minister at Bucharest," advises the Vice-Consul. "As of possible interest to the Department, however, the conferees included His Excellency, Baron Heinrich Friedrich von Spaegelfeldt, of Vienna, Chief of the Austrian Red Cross Society, and Dr. Voistav Soubotitch, Vice President and Active Director of the Serbian Red Cross Association. The conferees believe that the meeting of chiefs of Red Cross organizations of hostile countries, on neutral ground, to discuss, without reserve, matters relative to their work, marks a new chapter in the history of Red Cross endeavor.

"Many important measures were adopted as recommendations for submission to the Serbian and Austro-Hungarian governments and which, therefore, cannot be reported. It might be consistently stated, however, that the two governments concerned will be asked to permit passage from Austria-Hungary to Serbia, via Semlin, of typhus medicines and beds, bedding, linen, underwear, shoes and other necessities for Austro-Hungarian soldiers imprisoned in Serbia. It is desired to get these necessities to the prisoners with the least possible delay."

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THE LATE WILLIAM LAWRENCE HARDMAN, WHO WAS ONE OF THE FOREMOST PATRONS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS. (*See Editorial Comment.*)

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

The responsibility is on each and all of us to live on the ideal plane; to realize in outward action, in every deed and word, those qualities which we recognize as pertaining to the higher life. For it is these that produce the Spiritual, and to live this higher life is to live in happiness, even in holiness.

—*Lilian Whiting.*

WILLIAM J. BOARDMAN, PHILANTHROPIST, DIES

The passing of a big, strong, Godly character a few weeks ago left a gaping void in this mundane sphere that seems unfillable. It was like the removal of a noble oak, which, venerated as a landmark for ages, when gone, is missed sorely by thousands and appreciated tardily by many who, perhaps unconsciously, were influenced and guided on the right way by its presence.

The kindly human sympathies of William Jarvis Boardman, who died in his Washington home August 2, at the age of 83, radiated widely and actively and carried blessed relief to many a suffering fellow being. In fact, the latter years of his long and useful life were devoted exclusively to philanthropy.

Mr. Boardman made one of the pioneer and most substantial contributions to the endowment fund of the American Red Cross. He was a life member of the organization. And throughout the ten years or more since the reorganization of the Red Cross not one general appeal for relief funds was allowed to pass unheeded by this generous-hearted, successful American. Practically every disaster in the United States and abroad which has commanded the attention of the American Red Cross brought from him an early donation for relief purposes. So both alien and native sufferers from floods, storms, fires, explosions, famines, plagues, wars, indirectly have been lifted out of misery by the willing but unseen hand of the stalwart good man who now has crossed over the river to rest in the shade of the trees.

His private charities at home were numerous; and at the time of his death, despite his advanced age, he was chairman of the Board of Directors of the Emergency Hospital of Washington, which boon to suffering humanity he helped to found, and was chairman of the St. John's Episcopal Orphanage Board, also of Washington.

As a slight tribute to Mr. Boardman's memory and by order of General Devol, acting chairman of the Central Committee, national headquarters of the American Red Cross was closed during the forenoon of August 4, when the funeral services were held.

Compassionate, tender, humane, he truly is with the merciful at the Mercy Seat.

A. C.

LONG-RANGE FIGHTING IMPERILS R. C. CORPS

The danger in the path of Red Cross personnel has been increased rather than lessened by modernized warfare. The long-range fighting which has been introduced is the cause. Based on information received from both sides in the present momentous conflict — from France and Germany, especially—we can assert that the rescuing of wounded on battle fields and in bombarded cities and towns is as fraught with perils as actual fighting. This is deplorable in the extreme but a fact and a satisfactory solution of the problem seems afar off.

A young American war correspondent, incidentally a member of the American

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Red Cross, who recently returned from Germany, explained this situation lucidly. He said much of the German Red Cross ambulance activity is done under cover of darkness, and then is very hazardous. This is because the artillery fire of the opposing forces is directed by telephone by artillery officers in captive balloons, on hill tops or in towers, from a great distance—from two to ten miles, frequently—or the reports of aero scouts is the basis for a concentration of fire on a certain position.

He said in effect that in the brightest sunlight a Red Cross ambulance can not be recognized several miles away. It can not be distinguished from an ammunition van, if distinguishable at all. For example, a small cloud of dust is seen on a hillside. It is known to be in the vicinity of an enemy's trenches. Quickly a deadly hail of shells is directed there. Then, horror of horrors, it is discovered that the dust was caused by a Red Cross ambulance trying to speed to the rear with a half-dozen wounded soldiers.

Even after nightfall an intermittent shelling is kept up, with the aid of the light of an occasional rocket, and at a great distance a Red Cross ambulance appears simply an indistinct moving object that might be almost anything.

However, the rescue work *is done.*

THE AMBULANCE SQUAD AND ITS HEROIC WORK

We have before us a letter written late in July by an enterprising member of a French Red Cross ambulance squad. He tells a story corroborative of that from Germany just outlined.

"The only thing of interest about our squads," says he, "is that of the some 100 men at the front none have been hurt *but the cars have a number of shrapnel holes, one having 30. The Dunkirk squad were the only people in the streets when the town was bombarded, and the boys did some wonderful work rummaging in the ruins and taking the dead and wounded away.*

"When the alarm (of an aero attack) *comes, people go to the designated cellars marked with a red flag on the house and wait there until all is over. Not so with our men, however, for they jump into their cars and soon are running all over town—a most dangerous job—but we get used to it * * * At Bethune we even bet on which side of the yard the shells would pass until they came so thick and fast, we had to evacuate. And we evacuated 438 wounded with us."*

Let some master poet sing the praises of the ambulance squad! It can't be done in prose.

But the question is, Is this state of affairs to continue? It is patent that the emblem of he Red Cross can not be respected when it can not be seen or its presence demonstrated.

EASTLAND RELIEF WORK CREDIT TO NEW CHAPTER

Otto Brandt is a big, strong man, but yesterday afternoon he was the most pathetic figure I have ever seen. He stood guard over five silent forms lying on the floor of the Second Regiment armory.

"I've got to go home and tell her," moaned Brandt, the tears streaming down his face. "She sent me down this morning with these words: 'I know that at least one of my babies must be alive. God would not take everything from me. You must come back and tell me that at least one has been spared. He does not need all. He would leave me one, I know. You must bring one of them back alive with you tonight.'"

The woman who sent Otto Brandt down to bring back at least one of her babies was Mrs. Mary Braitch, of Congress Park. Brandt is her brother.

But on the floor at Brandt's feet lay John Braitch, his sister's husband, and beside John Braitch lay 9-year-old Frederic, 12-year-old Gertrude, little Annie, 7-year-old, and Marie, only 6 months old.

The body of Rose, 4 years old, has not yet been found.

Mrs. Braitch and her family were together when the Eastland turned over. She had baby Marie in her arms when she was thrown into the water. In trying to catch at something the baby slipped from her arms. She was taken home yesterday morning in a hysterical condition, but still hoping against hope.

"I found the bodies here this morning and had them brought together," said Otto Brandt. "I should have gone home long ago, but I cannot tell her that all have gone."

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But one little glimpse is given by the foregoing from the virile pen of Richard Henry Little in the Chicago Herald of what followed the black and terrible tragedy in Chicago River, July 24, when the excursion steamer Eastland rolled over. The scenes in the huge improvised morgue where the relatives of the 1,000 drowned children, women and men, with suppressed sobs, searched for their own, would have softened a heart of flint.

From the accounts received at national headquarters of the Red Cross, it is clear that the newly formed and strong Chicago Red Cross Chapter in co-operation with the local Red Cross Nurses Committee and the United Charities, our institutional member, ably handled the relief work among the survivors and the dependent relatives of the dead. The business men of Chicago placed a relief fund of $200,000 at the disposition of the Chapter in a few hours' time. The story is told in another column.

Those who participated in the nerve-straining toil deserve most hearty praise. They worked calmly but rapidly. Pulmotors and lungmotors were used and each body was otherwise exercised for fifteen minutes in a desperate hope that life could be revived. There were 100 Red Cross nurses systematically engaged in various kinds of relief efforts, under the direction of the Cook County Red Cross Nursing Committee, by 1 o'clock P. M. A number of the nurses were on the scene as early as 9:30 o'clock. The frightful disaster occurred after 7 o'clock. The Local Chairman's only complaint about the nurses was that they would not go home for needed rest when she urged them to, but stayed on the job far into the night, caring for hysterical mothers, composing the distorted features of the dead, and doing a hundred and one things incident to the hideous aftermath.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of July 24, 2400 souls were as blithesome as the skylark. At 7:30 o'clock most of them were struggling in the water and perhaps 1000 were dead.

In the midst of life we are in death!

STANDSTILL SITUATION IN MEXICAN CAMPAIGN

Mexico still bleeds and starves!

But the American Red Cross finds itself practically at the end of the road in administering relief to the distressed noncombatants of that stricken land. At this writing—August 17—its Mexican relief fund is nil.

The American Red Cross has earnestly desired to carry on a relief campaign in behalf of Mexico's destitute on a large scale, but was so hampered at first by Mexican chieftains, who apparently did not appreciate the disinterested and strictly humanitarian motives of the organization, that the sympathy of the American people in the cause was nipped almost in the bud.

With available funds, the American Red Cross has kept a relief agent in South Mexico and in North Mexico throughout the past month where they have been as successful in ameliorating suffering as the means at hand would permit.

Reports continue to come to Red Cross headquarters in Washington in an uninterrupted stream which depict conditions among the civilian population of all of Mexico as so utterly chaotic and so abounding in human misery that they probably are unexampled in the world's history. So general and intense is the suffering in Mexico that to particularize is to discriminate.

Despite the hearty encouragement given it by President Wilson the Red Cross will have to discontinue any active campaign unless the American people shall be disposed to contribute to such a work. From the many reports from absolutely reliable sources in Mexico which have been received by the Red Cross, it is evident that the state of famine which exists has been brought about in a measure by the exploitation and the exportation of foodstuffs by certain factions in control. And it must be admitted that this fact is largely responsible for the disinclination of Americans to contribute freely to a Mexican relief fund, even when urged to do so by the President of the United States, the highest officer of the American Red Cross.

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